

SENATE PASSES RESOLUTION OF SENATOR WORKS

Beginning Is Made in the Effort to Amend the Constitution So as to Limit Presidents to One Term.

HOUSE MUST ALSO PASS UPON MATTER

If Carried by Two-thirds Vote the Legislatures of Three-fourths of States Must Then Ratify.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. The term of office of the president shall be six years, and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties, or acted as president under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be eligible to again hold the office by election.

By a vote of 47 to 23, or one more only than the requisite two-thirds vote, the senate this afternoon adopted the Works resolution proposing to the states the foregoing amendment to the constitution for ratification. The resolution must now go to the house, where a two-thirds vote will be necessary to carry it.

Long Road to Travel.
After approval by the house the resolution will then enter upon the longest stage of its journey toward its incorporation as a part of the organic law. The legislatures of three-fourths of the states must give their approval to the resolution, and not until after thirty-six states have been officially reported and certified to the secretary of state will the amendment become operative.

The friends of the proposition believe all this will have been completed with before the expiration of the term of President Wilson. There has been little discussion of the subject in the states upon which anything like an accurate estimate of public opinion may be based. Senators voted on this question as follows:

Vote on Resolution.
For the six-year term and ineligibility for re-election:
Democrats — Ashurst, Bankhead, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clarke of Arkansas, Fletcher, Gardner, Hitchcock, Johnson of Maine, Johnston of Alabama, Kavanaugh, Kern, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Paynter, Percy, Perkins, Pomeroy, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Swanson, Thomas, Thornton, Williams — 28.

Republicans — Brandegee, Brown, Burnham, Burton, Catron, Clark of Wyoming, Cummins, Dillingham, Dupont, Gammie, Guggenheim, McCumber, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Smoot, Sutherland, Wetmore, Works — 19.

Senator Shively was the only Democrat to vote against the proposed amendment.

Republicans who voted in the negative were: Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Bristow, Clapp, Curtis, Dixon, Gallinger, Jackson, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Oliver, Page, Poinsett, Richardson, Sanders, Stephenson, Townsend — 28.

Feeling in House Unknown.
Just how the next house will receive this proposed change in legislation cannot be foretold. The vote shows that it has been treated as a political question by senators. Some of the most influential Republican senators favored it and in all probability the feeling that the time has come when some limitation must be put on possible ambitions of men will induce the house to adopt the resolution. Today as on yesterday the senate rejected every proposition looking toward a change in the wording of the amendment as reported from the committee. Senator Hitchcock's amendment, which was intended to exempt Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson from the operations of the amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 27.

Senator Cummins, excepting only Washington, declared that the services of every president would have been better for the country had he had only one term.

Arrests Dr. Mary Walker But He Knows Better Now

DR. WALKER AS SHE LOOKS TODAY.



Chicago Policeman Proud of Himself Until He Learns a Little History.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Dr. Mary E. Walker, who for more than 45 years has worn 'em by virtue of a special act of the congress of the United States, was arrested on the streets of Chicago tonight for wearing 'em. It remained for a Chicago policeman to attempt to override this act of congress and upset a national institution. He knows better now.

Although Dr. Walker is 80 years old, she is still filled with the fighting spirit which won her the medal of honor of congress for conspicuous bravery on the battlefields during the civil war, when she held a commission as a surgeon in the United States army. Pooleman Peter Cleary of the Englewood avenue station, can now sympathize with the London "bobby" who tackles one of the Pankhurst sisters.

The biting cold weather had no terrors for Dr. Walker, who left the home of her friends for her daily constitutional. She was clad in black broadcloth trousers, cutaway coat and vest, overcoat and plug hat and carried leisurely down the streets, contemplating the time when all womankind would have the ballot and wear 'em just as she does, when she caught the eagle eye of Policeman Peter Cleary, who was braving the breezes at West Sixty-first and Wallace streets.

"Ah-h-h-h," and what have we here," said he to himself. "This no man, I warrant you," he says.

"I Must Do My Duty."
"And Peter Cleary knows his duty," says he. "And it's agin' the peace and dignity of the people of Illinois and the rules and ordinances of the city council of the great city of Chicago for any woman who is no man to wear 'em."

With that Policeman Peter Cleary, with that high intelligence for which the members of the force are famed, steps up to Dr. Mary Walker.

"You are under arrest," says he.

"Do you believe in votes for women?" asked Dr. Walker. "Otherwise quit the force." "Have no time for other discussions," says he.

"But you're under arrest," says Cleary.

"Are you in earnest?" asked Dr. Walker.

"I am," says Cleary.

"Then you're a wonder," was the comment of the surprised doctor. "I am Dr. Mary Walker."

"And I suppose your little brother Johnny is just around the corner," says Cleary.

Policeman Is Rough.
"Why, man, the congress of the United States, by special resolution over 45 years ago, gave me permission to dress rationally. My dress has the stamp of government approval. Don't act silly."

"You can tell that to the sarge," says Cleary.

Dr. Walker showed no disposition to impart any information to the sergeant. She wanted to show Cleary then and there. But Cleary insisted on her accompanying him to the station at once and that's where the argument arose. Dr. Walker pulled back and the policeman pulled forward. Then it was that age old against the veteran of the war and the most famous dress reformer of five decades. The brawls of the Chicago policeman triumphed and Dr. Walker soon found herself inside the Englewood station.

Cleary proudly marched his prisoner up to the desk and saluted. He said he had demanded to know why Dr. Walker was dressed in men's clothing and she had refused to answer his questions satisfactorily. Dr. Walker introduced herself to Sergeant Joseph Keegan and Acting Lieutenant Michael Golden. She explained who she was and her right to wear men's clothing. She complained that Cleary had handled her roughly or she would have made a more elaborate explanation and exhibited the order of congress permitting her to wear male attire. She said she found it useless to try to explain to Cleary. Lieutenant Golden released her with an apology.

Wheeler Finally Accepts.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago has accepted the presidency of the chamber of commerce of the United States for 1913. When elected a few weeks ago he withheld his acceptance.

Terrible Suffering

Eczema All Over Baby's Body.
When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema, and at sixteen months of age, his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema spread all over his body. We had to put a mask or cloth over his face and tie up his hands. Finally we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a few months he was entirely cured. Today he is a healthy boy. Mrs. Inez Lewis, Belling, Maine. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures blood diseases and builds up the system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

SALT LAKE'S GAIN AND GROWTH PROVED

(Continued from Page One.)

22 per cent, or an average of 20 per cent, leaving an average of 80,000 passengers carried. The company figures, it is understood, that its passenger revenue about 60 per cent of a city's population. On a basis of 80,000 passengers, it requires but a little mathematical effort to show that 100 per cent, or the city's estimated population, would be more than 115,000.

The statistics to which reference has been made alone harmonize in giving Salt Lake an average annual increase in population of 12 per cent, while statistics on canvasses made by other public service firms offer additional evidence of the same percentage of increase.

Proof of Growth.

The government census of 1910 gave Salt Lake a population of 92,777. On this basis, using the increase of 12 per cent annually, Salt Lake's population in 1911 was 103,910 and at the beginning of 1913 was 115,043. By the same compilation, it would be 204,107 in 1920.

R. L. Polk & Co.'s Salt Lake City directory for 1912 gives 59,958 names, and estimates that the total population represents two persons for each name. Thus, the directory gives Salt Lake City a population of 119,916 in 1912. The directory, however, includes not only this city, but Murray, Garfield and other suburban towns. Allowing about 5000 people for towns and suburbs outside of Salt Lake, the actual population of Salt Lake then becomes 114,916, or, approximately, 115,000, which is the figure already estimated on statistics given heretofore.

Thus from many different sides come carefully compiled figures proving Salt Lake's steady advance in population. And further, it is more than probable that the percentage of increase will be as the attractions, climate, development and possibilities of the city are more thoroughly exploited and brought before the people of the outside world. Certain it is that only the figures given here should bring a blush to the pessimist who clings to the belief that Salt Lake is not advancing with unretarded progress in population, and in business, influence and industry.

Few Vacant Houses.

It has long been the custom of public service corporations, such as the Utah Light & Railway company, to make a count of vacant houses and apartments of every description in the city, as a factor in business development. At the beginning of November, 1912, this company set about to enumerate every untenanted dwelling, apartment, store or structure in the city. When this list was completed in December last, it showed 768 such vacant places.

Real estate men of the city have carefully revised this list to date, deducting more than one-third for untenanted shacks and structures of the very earliest construction, which would not be rentable or marketable to new residents, even of more humble means. Their investigations and records also show that since the list was made the actual available modern dwellings and apartments, to the number of 300 or more, have been let or sold, leaving few untenanted places of living in the city. This they hold up as a striking indication of population increase, especially in view of the fact that firms are constantly building homes for rent or sale without contracting previously

for their occupancy, while the city building inspector's office has issued several hundred permits for new homes, flats or apartments since December.

On September 22 appeared a statement in a Denver newspaper to the effect that a list compiled by the Denver Gas & Electric company showed 4329 vacant homes and structures, which was declared to be but 329 more than the normal number in a city of that size. The 1910 government census gives Denver a population of 215,381. The comparison is decidedly in Salt Lake's favor, showing that rather than a normal number of vacant dwellings and structures of every class in this city, the number is far below normal, with a pressing demand for modern, tenable homes and structures to meet the increasing population and demands of business.

The business and industrial growth of Salt Lake is proved in increased bank deposits, two new banking institutions, the expansion of the business section to new centers of retail trade such as that along Broadway, the increased patronage of firms and increased profits for fiscal years, a marked impetus in building activities, the launching of great enterprises such as that of the Utah Light & Power company, the erection of skyscrapers, the building of the future state capitol, street car line extensions and a multitude of other factors that all combine to make this city what it is and forecast a future of unprecedented progress and prosperity.

Business men who yesterday looked over the figures given in these columns and weighed them with all other signs of the times, without exception expressed the opinion that none could reasonably deny Salt Lake's onward march in every line.

OFFICIAL MILITARY STAFF OF GOV. SPRY

(Continued from Page One.)

of the staff, and the excursionists promptly conferred his military title upon him and designated him to guard the train.

General E. A. Wedgewood continues as the ranking member of the governor's staff. He was appointed adjutant general of the National Guard of Utah on March 25, 1907, by Governor John H. Cannon. He was appointed adjutant general by Governor William Spry on January 22, 1909, and given the rank of brigadier general.

Colonel M. H. Lund will continue on the staff as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel. He has held this position since 1907 and in 1909 was appointed to the military staff of Governor Spry.

Colonel H. E. Booth continues on the governor's staff as judge advocate general, with the rank of colonel. He has held this position since 1907 and in 1909 was appointed to the military staff of Governor Spry.

Colonel D. C. Jackson and Lieutenant Colonel Rodney T. Badger will continue as members of the military staff of the governor. Colonel Jackson is at present general inspector of target practice, with rank of colonel, and Colonel Badger is aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Of the new members, Lawrence Greene is president and manager of the Utah Fire Clay company and manager of the Western Fire Clay company. He is a former president of the Alta club. S. Whitman is one of the best known young bankers of the city. He is cashier for McCormick & Co. Charles A. Quigley is manager of the Utah Electric company. He was formerly president of the Salt Lake Commercial club. Edwin G. Woolley, Jr., has been prominent for years as a banking broker. He is a member of the firm of James A. Pollock & Co.

Assignments of duties to the members of the governor's military staff will be made in the official announcement of the appointments. General Wedgewood and Colonel Lund will continue in the adjutant general's department. Colonel Booth will continue as judge advocate general and Dr. Wright as surgeon general. Of the other six members of the staff who will be aide-de-camp, one will be inspector general, one will be commissary general, one will be quartermaster general and the other, general inspector of target practice.

For a strain you will find Chamberlain's Liniment excellent. It allays the pain, removes the soreness, and soon restores the parts to a healthy condition. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. (Advertisement.)

COURT ORDERS AGED EDITOR SENT TO JAIL

(Continued from Page One.)

of a decision, or even to criticize the ability of the court or his fitness for office. Mr. Nelson has done no more than this. In fact, he has not done so much, but has printed a report merely of what occurred in these courts of record.

Recommending a jail sentence for the defendant, Attorney Yates, appointed by the court, declared a fine would be folly. "For this defendant," he said, "a fine would be a farce. It would be like saying to him: 'Contribute a postage stamp to the public treasury and go on your way, printing what you please to write, all the menacious articles in the future. I recommend that this defendant be sentenced to the common jail of Jackson county, that he may there have an opportunity to reflect upon the course that he has voluntarily mapped out for himself.'"

Mr. Walsh objected upon the ground that Mr. Yates' reference could mean only one thing—that Mr. Nelson was a rich man and as such should be given more punishment than a man of less wealth under the circumstances. This, he said, was an obvious attempt to induce the court to permit prejudice to govern him.

All Objections Sustained.

Every question asked the witnesses examined tending to show the position of the Star in printing news of the character in question was objected to by Mr. Yates and the objection sustained by the court.

In pronouncing Mr. Nelson guilty Judge Guthrie said that the editor, in publishing a statement that the court, upon the advice of a "paid attorney," had granted divorce attorneys their fee "and let a woman who sought alimony to starve," had printed a sneer at the judge and a sneer at the bench in general, thereby tending to bring judicial procedure into disrepute.

"And for this," the judge said, "I have a grim determination that the defendant be punished. There is nothing in sympathy with proper attempts to bring about divorce court reform, but the effect of the defendant's action is to ride on and criticize this court. There was no humor in the article. Accusations are made in all seriousness by a method that is not only insulting but is calculated to justify the defendant's wholesale defamation of character."

"Mr. Nelson never will spend one minute in the county jail," Judge Ralph S. Lathrop said. "The defendant is to be sentenced to the county jail, and the jail and the county marshal are to be held in obedience to the sentence imposed upon him today."

"It would be a reproach to the commonwealth for a man who has done as much for Kansas City as Mr. Nelson has done to be carted away to jail like a common thief. I will not allow such a procedure."

Idaho Fines Paid.

BOISE, Ida., Feb. 1.—With approximately 150,000 pennies contributions, Capt. S. Sherman, C. O. Brown and A. R. Crusen today paid their fines of \$500 cash assessed by the Idaho supreme court in contempt cases resulting from publications in the Boise Capitol-News following a decision of the supreme court barring Progressive electors from the ballot. Contributions came from every state in the union and Canada.

Missouri sent the largest number of contributions, with Pennsylvania second. The pennies were taken in a fray from the newspaper offices to a bank and the fines then paid by checks.

Could Shout for Joy.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Rader, of Lewisburg, Va. "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters have no superior. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50 cents at Schramm Johnson, druggs. (Advertisement.)

Morse Getting Well.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Charles W. Morse, the banker whose sentence President Taft commuted, is much improved in health, according to cable advices. At Florence, Italy, where he is staying, he is taking long walks. He has no definite plans regarding returning to America, however. Recent reports were that Mr. Morse was in a serious condition.

LORRAINE-BELMONT ROMANCE IS ENDED

Former Actress to File Papers in Separation Suit Against Husband This Week.

By International News Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The romance of Lorraine Belmont and Raymond Belmont, who eloped and were married in New York last November, is about to end after various interruptions by the actress's angry father. August Belmont, it was learned today that the actress in a separation action brought by her against her husband this week.

The former actress is suing for grounds of desertion and non-support. After their marriage the couple lived in the Goshawk house for two weeks and then he suddenly appeared.

Efforts of several days to locate Raymond Belmont with a view to the case have failed and today it is learned that he was having a hard time in South Carolina. Application was made in that state for a writ of habeas corpus for permission to serve him by post.

August Belmont, who continued the case in the Goshawk house, today it is learned that he was having a hard time in South Carolina. Application was made in that state for a writ of habeas corpus for permission to serve him by post.

As far as I can see," he said, "the young man's father was between them and if he could be removed from the picture, they would do everything that was in their power to make the marriage work. They are quite willing to give it a try."

The romance between the actress and the banker began three years ago and ended in their elopement to Jersey City, N. J., where they were married. The young man's father had been opposed to the marriage all along, when the marriage was announced he said he intended upon Raymond Belmont, immediately giving up his wife.

German Empire II.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The German press is expected to go to Berlin in March for a lengthy report on the health of Kaiser Wilhelm. It has been somewhat precarious. The Kaiser has been ill for several weeks.

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